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Sociology, which gives Professor Simmel's point of view, appeared in the November issue of that journal, annotated with valuable critical remarks.

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Race or Mongrel. By ALFRED P. SCHULTZ. (Boston: L. C. Page and Company, 1908. Pp. 369. \$1.50.)

In 1853 Comte A. de Gobineau published his *Essai sur l'Inégalité des Races Humaines*, in which he contended that the purity or intermixture of races was the decisive factor in all human history. Upon the purity of the race depended entirely its social development, while intermixture or impurity of race brought inevitably social retrogression or decline, because the crossing of races is always accompanied by physical, mental, and moral degeneracy. This book, which for some time produced little impression, has of late years given rise to a considerable school of sociological writers who exaggerate greatly the racial factor in social evolution. The book before us is an example of this sort of sociological literature. On the title page of the work Mr. Schultz tells us that it is "A brief history of the rise and fall of the ancient races of earth: a theory that the fall of nations is due to intermarriage with alien stocks: a demonstration that a nation's strength is due to racial purity: a prophecy that America will sink to early decay unless immigration is rigorously restricted."

The book discusses, then, the rise and decline of the most prominent peoples of antiquity and some of more recent times. In every case it attributes the decline of these peoples to intermixture of blood, because, as the author is fond of reiterating, the mongrel, or mixed blood, is worthless. Chaldeans, Phœnicians, Hindus, Greeks, and Romans all have their history succinctly explained by compression into this single formula. Moreover, Mr. Schultz wishes to apply this stockbreeder's theory of history to present social conditions in the United States. He sees in present immigration the doom of the republic, if it is allowed to continue. He says, "Immigration must cease, for we cannot stand another drop of melanoid blood." Moreover, expansion should cease,

and as a people we should devote ourselves to maintaining the purity of the blood of the original stock which settled this country. Curiously enough, Mr. Schultz does not draw a pessimistic conclusion, as de Gobineau did, but thinks that there is still time to check the intermixture of races in this country and to preserve our social and national life.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to say that de Gobineau's social philosophy, which Mr. Schultz makes use of to explain practically all historical and contemporary problems, rests upon no very secure foundation in either biology or ethnology. Ethnology knows practically no pure races, and history shows no clear proof of such results as Mr. Schultz attributes to racial intermixture. The laws of heredity, also, as now understood by biology, forbid us to believe that physical deterioration results from the crossing of varieties of the same species. There is much evidence, on the contrary, to prove that no physiological harm results from such crossing and history continually affords examples of mixed races which have been most successful. Unquestionably, however, race is a factor in social development, and it is impossible yet to say what the results will be of the great intermixture of races which is going on in the United States at the present time; but from all the knowledge which we now have, it seems quite improbable that any such disastrous results will follow as Mr. Schultz points out. His book, indeed, so exaggerates the factor of racial heredity, that it would hardly be worthy of notice were not such one-sided views of social evolution common in the literature of the social sciences of today.

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Sociology, Its Simpler Teachings and Applications. By JAMES QUAYLE DEALEY, Professor of Social and Political Science at Brown University. (New York: Silver, Burdett and Company, 1909. Pp. 405. \$1.50.)

This book shows that it is the work of an experienced and successful teacher. It is adapted throughout to its purpose as an elementary text, and will prove clear and interesting to other readers than college students.